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GLANFORD BRIGG RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1970

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Medical Officer of Health

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health

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Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector

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N. Kay
M. S. Butler - Commenced February 1970.

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A. J. Frost - Commenced April, 1970.

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Chief Administrative Clerk: B. S. Robinson

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Vice-Chairman - Councillor G. Hughes

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D. B. Shorten
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P. A. F. Wood

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* * *

The Cedars,
Bigby Road,
Brigg.

July, 1971.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Perhaps the most memorable and important feature of 1970 was the resurgence of interest in environmental pollution. This was partly due to the fact that the year was designated "European Conservation Year". In our area interest was also stimulated by problems of the increasing nitrate content of the water from boreholes serving the greater part of our area, by the anxieties which many people felt in regard to the proposal to build a pipeline to carry a highly noxious industrial effluent from the Scunthorpe area to discharge near the Humber mouth after traversing part of the Wolds from which our water is mainly derived, and by the fears provoked by the British Steel Corporation's proposal to build the new enlarged steelmaking plant known as the "Anchor Project" partly in Scunthorpe and partly in our Rural District. In addition numerous teething troubles in the commissioning of one of the new oil refineries at Killingholme and some accidental spillages gave rise to many complaints in the eastern part of our area. These complaints related mainly to smells and to noise, and raise very different problems from our more familiar troubles with dust from cement works and steelworks, nitrogen oxide emmissions from chemical works, or nuisances from refuse tips and from unsatisfactory farm waste disposal. As the area becomes more industrialised new problems are bound to arise. The character and quality of life in this area will change. Traffic density on our roads will continue to increase, bringing with it more noise, exhaust fumes, accident risks and the frustration caused by congestion of roads.

These are the penalties we pay for increased prosperity. The growth of public interest in the dangers of environmental pollution has occurred at a fortunate time for us. Industrialisation of the Humber bank has only just begun, and provided we are far sighted enough to recongnise potential hazards at the planning stage we can do a great deal to protect our environment from some of the possible consequences.

The problem is really a world wide one. The combination of a rising human population with a growing demand for the higher standard of living which others enjoy has produced an unprecedented situation in which demands for land, housing, consumer goods and services, and for the money with which to buy them threatens to damage both the environment and the economy. The populations of those countries which are not industrialised are rising more rapidly than their ability to increase production. The

populations of the industrialised nations, including the United Kingdom are also rising undesirably fast. In this country we already have to import about half our food and it is only because we export goods and provide services to pay for imports of food which poorer nations need but cannot afford, that we can support our present population.

In this context we should therefore welcome the falling trend of our birthrate in the last few years. In 1970 it was 18.1 compared with 19.6 in 1969 and 20.7 in 1968. Even so it is too high. There were only 423 deaths during the year to balance against 795 births and a consequent population growth by "natural increase" of 372. It is important that the earths human population stabilises at a level which the planet can support. Such stability will only occur when birth rates and death rates become equal. Let us hope that this can be achieved by voluntary limitation of family size for the alternatives of disease, starvation, disaster, or imposed restriction are unacceptable to us. We are fortunate in having readily available advice on family planning provided by Family Planning Association clinics in all the adjacent towns in addition to the availability of the "Pill" through family doctors. There is some evidence suggesting that the mere prevention of unplanned, (or initially unwanted) pregnancies would suffice to stabilise the population of this country. Other benefits would follow.

Many of the social problems which occasion so much difficulty and lead to human misery are the result of excessive fertility. The distress of the unmarried girl who finds herself to be pregnant, of the harassed mother with several toddlers who finds herself pregnant again and sees no escape from an ever increasing burden of domestic work which is already overtaxing her; of the man whose efforts to increase his standard of living by hard work are defeated because his increased earnings barely suffice for the keep of another child: are all familiar to us. It is in situations like these that emotional tensions arise which sometimes lead to cruelty or to child neglect. It is the children of such families who fail to get sufficient stimulation to enable them to develop their intellects to the full. While the relative importance of heredity and environment in the development of intelligence is unknown there is an increasing weight of evidence that heredity is less important than was believed only a decade ago. The amount of time the parents devote to playing with a child and answering his questions has a considerable effect on his intellectual development. In an age when machines are steadily replacing unskilled labour, the importance of education and stimulating the ability to profit from it is obvious.

The more responsible members of society already appreciate that uncontrolled fertility is incompatible with a rising standard of living. It is important that everyone should appreciate this fact and make full use of the available services.

It would be reassuring if we were able to attribute the fall in our birth rate in recent years to voluntary adoption of family limitation. Unfortunately however this is not the case. The very high birth rate of a

few years ago was the result of the so-called "bulge" (due to the unusually large number of babies born just after the war when servicemen returned home) reaching reproductive age. The current fall is probably due more to the smaller number of people subsequently reaching reproductive age each year than to widespread adoption of family planning although the latter does play a part.

Population increase is only one of the factors underlying current environmental pollution problems. The next most important factor is greed. Everybody wants more money or goods. Industries expand to meet these demands and produce more industrial wastes. Disposal of these wastes is unprofitable, and unless forced to do otherwise industry gets rid of its refuse in the cheapest way it can. As collection for re-use is now costly, products are commonly distributed in non-returnable containers or wrappings which the housewife puts in her bin or paper sack for the Council to remove. Thus we are using up our natural resources increasingly wastefully. Because industry is governed by the profit motive potentially useful materials are dumped unless their reclamation and sale to some other industry is financially worthwhile. Little consideration is given to the longer term problem of exhaustion of natural resources whose conservation could benefit our children or grandchildren. The most obvious example of this is our extravagant use of "fossil" fuels such as coal and oil and natural gas. Another more relevant to our own area is the effect of some modern agricultural practices. The replacement of natural organic materials such as manure by inorganic fertilisers is resulting in changes in the character of the soil.

Intensive farming and specialisation by the farmers engaged in this now results in numerous problems. Intensive livestock keepers have difficulty in disposing of their manure without causing nuisance and pollution of watercourses. Other farmers who make use of high nitrate fertiliser to increase crop yields are causing the nitrate concentration in the water draining both to rivers and to underground strata from their land to rise to undesirably high levels. There is some evidence to suggest that this may slowly deplete the humus and increase risks of soil erosion and compaction.

In our area the bulk of the water for public supply comes from deep bore-holes in the chalk of the Wolds. This chalk is covered only by a thin layer of soil, and is intensively cultivated. Because of fissured nature of the rock and the meagre soil cover these water sources are highly vulnerable to pollution. Bacteria and chemicals are flushed through the topsoil by rain and rapidly percolate through the fissured rock to reach the boreholes.

The quality of potable water is checked periodically in two ways. Frequent samples are subjected to bacteriological tests for the presence of germs, and a smaller number of samples are chemically analysed. As usual, the water reaching our chalk boreholes and a great many private chalk sources became polluted with bacteria for a time following the pea harvest. Water destined for the public supply was, however, effectively chlorinated and samples from the distribution systems were satisfactory.

Before distribution the water is also partially softened to adjust its hardness to 225 mg/L $CaCO_3$ and fluoridated to a level of 1.0 mg/LF. In addition to the usual chemical analyses special tests were carried out to check for trace elements, toxic radicles and insecticide residues, and the results of these tests were highly satisfactory. The chemical quality of the water distributed was generally good. In one respect however it did fall below the standards recommended by the World Health Organisation although remaining well within the range accepted by that organisation for public distribution. This was in respect of the nitrate concentration. Although nitrates can be consumed by adults in considerable quantity without any apparent ill-effect bacterial growth in reconstituted powdered milk foods can reduce nitrate to nitrite, and this can cause a condition called Methaemoglobineamia in young bottle fed babies causing them to look "blue". As a great many factors are involved it is not surprising that there is some doubt regarding the precise concentration of nitrate in water at which risk of this condition begins. Milk powders will vary in their nitrate ion content, and in the number of bacterial spores they contain. Many women make up their baby's food using water from a kettle which may contain residues of water which has boiled or simmered for variable periods of time, and in which an unpredictable degree of salt concentration may have occurred. Analysis of tap water and of water from a recently boiled kettle taken following a report of a transient episode of cyanosis (blueness) in a baby showed that there had been a 30% increase in the nitrate concentration in water in the kettle. Clearly prolonged boiling or keeping the kettle on the hob or simmering plate of a heat storage cooker could lead to a vastly increased nitrate concentration.

The rise in nitrate levels in the chalk waters came to light as a result of special analyses requested following the occurrence of two cases of unexplained cyanosis in young bottle fed babies. In both instances water from kettles had been used to make up the feed. Doctors and midwives were alerted. Warnings against use of water which had been simmered in kettles were given to women who chose to bottle feed their babies. Subsequently, although the nitrate concentration continued to rise slowly for some weeks and has since stabilised at about 13 mg/L nitrate nitrogen only two further suspicious incidents were reported. In both instances it was found that due to some oversight the warning about use of water from kettles had failed to reach the mothers.

It would appear therefore that although the water from our chalk sources is still a safe potable water when it leaves our taps, care is now necessary to avoid further concentration of the nitrates by boiling if it is to be used to reconstitute powdered milk for infant feeding.

Like the bacterial pollution, nitrate pollution was confined to the water from the boreholes in the chalk of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The limestone sources were unaffected. At no point in the catchment

area for the chalk sources is there any substantial discharge of sewage or industrial effluent. An investigation carried out by a research assistant for the North Lindsey Water Board showed that the only sources capable of yielding the large amounts of nitrate involved were agricultural. Although recently applied fertiliser may make a significant contribution the major source of nitrate is more probably the organic residues of crops from previous years. These residues would contain large amounts of nitrogen derived from fertiliser used in previous years. If this is the case it is evident even if dosages of fertiliser were reduced now it might be several years before the quality of the water improved significantly. We were advised that any appreciable reduction in nitrate dosage to the land would result in reduced crop yields, and that economic factors made intensive fertiliser use essential. Under these circumstances we have had to accept the possibility that the high nitrate level in our water may persist and that precautions to protect small bottle-fed babies against Nitrate Methaemoglobinaemia may remain necessary in this area during the forseeable future.

High nitrate content is likely to become an increasing problem in other areas where intensive cultivation is practiced. There is as yet no adequately evaluated means of removing nitrate ions from large quantities of water at reasonable cost, and there is a need for research into this problem.

One must accept that when a large population is exposed there will always be a few who carelessly forget the danger and make use of water from the kettle on the kitchen range or heat storage cooker.

Although a healthy baby will not suffer any ill-effects from a 5 or 10 per cent reduction in the oxygen carrying capacity of his blood the consequences for a baby with congenital heart disease, anaemia or respiratory disease could be serious. Consequently the wisdom of relaxing standards for potable water is questionable unless more foolproof precautions can be devised for the protection of very small bottle-fed babies.

WATER QUANTITIES

The demand for water has increased considerably. The local chalk and limestone aquifers have now been exploited to their limit. Supplies proved generally adequate but one failure in supply occurred when for a few hours the Kirton-in-Lindsey area was deprived of water. This occurred during a prolonged dry spell, when it became necessary for the Water Board to request consumers to economise in order to keep the demand within the capacity of the distribution system. Having virtually reached the limit of available resources for potable water the Water Board is having to turn to a scheme to provide non-potable industrial water from a mixture of waters from the rivers Trent, Witham and Ancholme in order to divert more of the water from underground sources for potable use. A Parliamentary Bill was promoted by the Water Board, the Lincolnshire River Authority, and the Trent River Authority to authorise this scheme, and it

is to be hoped that the scheme will come into operation before the demand outstrips the supply.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

In view of the pollution problems experienced at the public water sources, and the evident risks of pollution at private bores, increased effort was devoted during the year to the location and testing of private bores for potable supply. Such bores do not require licences and previously unknown sources are constantly coming to light.

You will see from the table on page 15 that no less than 58 of the 116 samples taken from private bores proved to be so seriously polluted as to be graded class IV (unsatisfactory) and only 51 samples were completely free from bacterial pollution.

As each unfit private source was detected the inspectors dealt with it. In some instances it was possible to persuade users to connect to neighbouring public mains, but statutary notice to secure this was necessary occassionally. Where premises are remote from a public main the problem is more difficult. In such circumstances advice on methods of purification was given. Fortunately three methods are available which are suitable for small installations:- Irradiation with ultraviolet light, filtration through special bacterial filters, and apparatus for chlorination by means of hypochlorite solution.

During the year considerable progress was made with slum clearance and also with securing the demolition of derelict properties. Efforts were also made to secure improvements at two caravan sites where conditions left much to be desired. Steady progress was also made in sewering the district.

The vital statistics for the district show little change from the preceeding year and are so close to those for England and Wales as to require little comment. The only apparently outrageous figure is the Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate of 55. Because of the small number of illegitimate babies born, the death of one such baby has a very big effect on the rate, which must therefore be expected to fluctuate wildly from year to year by chance. The pattern of deaths by cause remained very similar to that of 1969. Ischaemic heart disease once more accounted for more deaths than any other cause. The number of deaths from lung cancer continued to rise, and it is notable that this rise was due entirely to deaths of women, the number of male deaths remaining the same as in 1969.

Our experience of infectious diseases in 1970 was somewhat disappointing. This was due largely to the measles outbreak involving 369 cases as compared with only 75 the previous year. This outbreak could and should have been prevented if there had been better public acceptance of measles vaccination. Natural measles, although normally a fairly mild disease does cause potentially serious complications in one out of fifteen cases. These complications include encephalitis which may be fatal or

lead to impairments of intelligence; ear disease which may impair hearing; and broncho-pneumonia which may permanently damage the lungs. The vaccine is a strain of measles virus whose virulence is very much lower than that of the natural virus. By its use these complications could be almost entirely eliminated.

The outbreak which we experienced in 1970 was much smaller than that of 1965 when we had 698 cases. Since 1966 however our outbreaks have tended to straddle the turn of the year and the biennial nature of epidemics has been masked in our annual statistics. Taking 1969 and 1970 together the incidence of measles appears to have been halved in comparison with any biennial period prior to the introduction of the vaccine. This observation agrees well with the roughly 50 per cent acceptance rate for the vaccine by parents.

For the sake of future generations we must hope for a higher acceptance rate than this for the new Rubella vaccine whose use on girls could do so much to reduce the incidence in future years of children with congenital defects of hearing, vision, heart and brain.

Until public acceptance of these immunising procedures improves we will continue to suffer from a great deal of preventable disease.

I have tabulated the statistics for the area in the pages which follow in a similar manner to that used in previous years, and offer them for your perusal. I am indebted to Mr. Kerr and Mr. Foster for a great deal of the information about the environmental health services. The public health inspectors have done a great deal of work not all of which can be shown in tables. I am grateful to them for their efforts and look forward to an even more successful year in 1971.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Rural District of Glanford Brigg covers an area of 136,595 acres and had a population of 43,950 living in 41 parishes. The district is bounded on two sides by the Trent and Humber and divided into two parts by the river Ancholme. To the west of this river the land slopes gently upward to the limestone and ironstone ridge which supports Scunthorpe and its steel industry. East of the Ancholme there is a chalk escarpment from the top of which the land slopes gently downwards to the north east until the level clay of the coastal plain overlies it.

Sites on the Humber bank in the eastern half of the district are now being developed by the oil, coal and gas industries. The Gas Board have built a plant for making gas from Naphtha at Killingholme, where a North Sea Gas pipeline comes ashore. Two new oil refineries have been built. The Coal Board are building a facility for loading coal into ships.

The district contains some of the best agricultural land in the country, which is intensively farmed. Other industries include cement works, chemical and fertiliser factories, quarrying and mining for chalk and ironstone. In addition to the oil jetties at Killingholme, for which the R. D. C. is the Port Authority, there are wharves or docks which are regularly used by shipping at New Holland, Flixborough and Gunness for which the Hull and Goole Port Authority is responsible.

Rateable value at 31st March, 1971	£2,103,320
Product of a penny rate 1970/71	£11,250

VITAL STATISTICS

	1968	1969	1970
Mid-year Population	42,690	43,620	43,950
Live births	882	856	795
Stillbirths	16	11	12
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	12	15	11
Total deaths	399	425	423

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live births	377	363	740	29	26	55	795
Stillbirths	3	8	11	—	1	1	12
Infant deaths under 1 year	8	4	12	1	2	3	15
Infant deaths under 4 weeks	6	3	9	1	1	2	11
Infant deaths under 1 week	4	3	7	1	1	2	9

	Glanford Brigg R.D.		England and Wales
	1969	1970	1970
Crude Birth Rate	19.6	18.1	16.0
Corrected Birth Rate *	19.4	17.9	(16.0)
Stillbirth Rate	13.0	15.0	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate	18.0	19.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate	17.0	16.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	20.0	55.0	26.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate	18.0	14.0	12.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	14.0	11.0	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	27.0	26.0	23.0
Illegitimacy Rate	6.0	7.0	8.0
Crude Death Rate	9.7	9.6	11.7
Corrected Death Rate *	10.5	10.5	(11.7)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus, a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in this district is .99 and for deaths 1.09.

Causes of Death in the District during the year 1970

(Registrar General's Figures)

Causes of Death	0-	1-	15-	25-	45-	65+	Total	
							M	F
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Dis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	-	-	-	2	5	8	8	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	-	-	-	-	10	13	18	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	9	12	8	13
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Multiple Sclerosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Hypertensive Disease	-	-	-	-	1	7	3	5
Ischaemic Heart Disease	-	-	-	4	23	81	70	38
Other Forms of Heart Disease	-	-	-	1	3	25	17	12
Cerebrovascular Disease	-	-	-	-	7	52	27	32
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	-	-	1	-	20	12	9
Influenza	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	3	14	12	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	-
Asthma	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	3
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diseases of Musclo-Skeletal System	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	2	2	2	5	-	7	4
All Other Accidents	2	-	-	1	-	4	4	3
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	-	-	4	1	-	4	1
TOTAL:	15	4	3	20	87	295	248	175

Causes of Death at Various Periods of Life

(Locally compiled statistics)

Causes of Death	Age in years				Total
	0 - 1	1 - 14	15 - 49	50+	
Infectious Diseases					
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-
The Cancers					
Stomach	-	-	-	10	10
Lung and Bronchus	-	-	-	21	21
Breast	-	-	-	4	4
Uterus	-	-	1	2	3
Other	-	-	7	36	43
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	2	2
Diabetes	-	-	-	2	2
Cardiovascular Diseases					
Vascular lesions of the C.N.S.	-	-	-	61	61
Coronary Disease, Angina	-	-	7	87	94
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	8	8
Other Heart Disease	-	1	-	54	55
Other Circulatory Disease	-	-	1	14	15
Respiratory Diseases					
Influenza	-	-	-	3	3
Pneumonia	1	-	1	18	20
Bronchitis	-	-	-	13	13
Other	-	-	-	4	4
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	1	7	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformation	3	-	-	-	3
Other Diseases	8	1	2	13	24
Motor vehicle Accidents	-	2	4	3	9
All other Accidents	2	-	1	6	9
Suicide	-	-	3	1	4
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	14	4	29	372	419

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASES	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	N.K.	TOTAL
Measles	23	34	49	47	52	145	13	1	3	-	2	369
Dysentery	5	7	3	1	3	2	2	5	5	5	2	40
Whooping Cough	8	1	3	4	3	17	-	-	1	-	-	37
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	1	2	10	4	7	10	-	-	34
Scarlet Fever	1	-	2	1	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	15
Meningitis	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	6
Tuberculosis (other)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Food Poisoning (suspected)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	37	42	59	55	61	184	20	18	21	10	4	511

Infective Hepatitis

Late in 1970 three cases of Infective Hepatitis occurred within 3 weeks among pupils attending the Gunness and Burringham school. It appeared probable that this would be the start of a serious and explosive epidemic. In an attempt to prevent this supplies of immune gamma globulin were requested from the Public Health Laboratory at Colindale. The laboratory were able to let us have this. All the 121 pupils who had not already caught the disease were inoculated as were 14 members of staff. No further cases occurred in the school, but several home contacts of pupils and staff at the school developed the jaundice, and several cases occurred in houses near the school during the next few weeks.

It would appear that the gamma globulin aborted the outbreak at school, but did not prevent children who had already picked up the infection from passing it on to others who were not protected by passive immunisation.

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WATER

1. Bacteriological Examination

(a) Public Supplies

Barrow-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	105	94
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	7	0
Total:	112	95

Barton-on-Humber Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	66	94
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	1
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	1	0
Total:	67	95

Winterton Holmes Bore

Presumptive Coli Count	"Raw Water"	Chlorinated Water
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	30	47
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	0	0
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	0	0
Total:	30	47

Private Consumers (Public Supply)

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	127
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	3
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	0
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type present	1
Total:	131

(b) Private Supplies

Presumptive Coli Count	Number of Samples
Less than 1 per 100 ml.	51
1 to 2 per 100 ml.	4
3 to 10 per 100 ml.	3
More than 10 per 100 ml. or E. Coli type 1 present	58
Total:	116

Details of Domestic Supplies

Percentage of houses supplied from the public mains	- in the house	96%
	from an outside tap	2%
Percentage of houses supplied from private sources	- in the house	1%
	not in house	1%
Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		7

2. Chemical Analyses

Barrow-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.0	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	16.0	20.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.024	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.096	0.040
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	9.98	7.97
Poisonous Metals (Lead)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$	361.6	237.8
Temporary	205.1	210.1
Permanent	156.5	27.7
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 70°F) as O	0.40	0.20
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	205.1	210.1

Mineral Analysis		
Silica	4.00	3.00
Alumina	0.13	0.08
Iron Oxide	0.46	0.13
Calcium as Ca	138.98	92.52
Magnesium as Mg	3.53	1.63
Sodium as Na	19.15	76.24
Carbonates as CO_3	123.0	126.0
Chlorides as Cl	45.0	44.0
Nitrates as NO_3	44.18	34.08
Sulphates as SO_4	94.89	99.75
Manganese as Mn	0.036	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	4.00	3.00
Alumina	0.13	0.08
Iron Oxide	0.46	0.13
Calcium Carbonate	205.14	210.14
Calcium Sulphate	134.47	28.46
Calcium Chloride	47.71	---
Magnesium Chloride	13.82	---
Magnesium Sulphate	---	8.07
Sodium Sulphate	---	108.30
Sodium Chloride	7.02	72.54
Sodium Nitrate	60.57	46.71
	473.32	477.43

Barton-on-Humber Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	7.3	7.3
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	10.0	10.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.048	0.040
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.080	0.088
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	7.45	6.96
Poisonous Metals (Lead)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$	345.7	285.8
Temporary	205.1	195.1
Permanent	140.6	90.7
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.24	0.20
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	205.1	195.1

Mineral Analysis		
Silica as SiO_2	2.00	2.00
Alumina	0.19	0.13
Iron Oxide	0.19	0.50
Calcium as Ca	130.09	99.79
Magnesium as Mg	5.05	8.88
Sodium as Na	25.25	50.15
Carbonates as CO_3	123.00	117.00
Chlorides as Cl	47.00	50.00
Sulphates as SO_4	98.43	99.09
Fluorine as F by the distillation method	---	1.01
Manganese as Mn	none	none
Nitrates as NO_3	32.98	30.81

Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	2.00	2.00
Alumina	0.19	0.13
Iron Oxide	0.19	0.50
Calcium Carbonate	205.14	195.13
Calcium Sulphate	139.49	73.55
Calcium Chloride	19.08	---
Magnesium Sulphate	---	42.95
Magnesium Chloride	19.78	---
Sodium Sulphate	---	19.42
Sodium Chloride	33.10	82.43
Sodium Nitrate	45.21	42.24
	464.18	458.35

Winterton Bore	Raw Water	Treated Water
Appearance	clear	clear
Colour	slightly yellow	colourless
Taste	---	normal
Smell	none	none

General Chemical Examination	Parts per Million	
Reaction, pH Value	6.8	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	20.0	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.120	0.032
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.072	0.064
Nitrites	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.63	0.72
Poisonous Metals (Lead)	less than 0.04	
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$	583.6	211.9
Temporary	265.2	95.1
Permanent	318.4	116.8
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O	0.32	0.32
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	265.2	95.1

Mineral Analysis		
Silica as SiO_2	3.00	3.00
Alumina	0.03	none
Iron Oxide	1.36	0.21
Calcium as Ca	199.98	64.24
Magnesium as Mg	20.44	12.50
Sodium as Na	44.34	128.47
Carbonates as CO_3	159.00	57.00
Chlorides as Cl	93.00	87.00
Nitrates as NO_3	2.79	3.19
Sulphates as SO_4	269.94	260.07
Manganese as Mn	0.080	0.012

Probable composition of Mineral constituents		
Silica	3.00	3.00
Alumina	0.03	none
Iron Oxide	1.36	0.21
Calcium Carbonate	265.18	95.06
Calcium Sulphate	318.52	88.90
Magnesium Carbonate	---	---
Magnesium Sulphate	56.67	61.87
Magnesium Chloride	35.21	---
Sodium Carbonate	---	---
Sodium Sulphate	---	218.84
Sodium Chloride	110.09	143.43
Sodium Nitrate	3.82	4.37
	793.88	615.68

Goxhill Bore	Raw Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	colourless
Taste	normal
Smell	none

General Chemical Examinations		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.2	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		16.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.080
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.064
Nitrous Nitrogen		none
Nitric Nitrogen as N		6.42
Poisonous Metals (Lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		399.8
Temporary		260.2
Permanent		139.6
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.28
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		260.2

Mineral Analysis	
Silica	4.00
Alumina	0.03
Iron Oxide	0.13
Calcium as Ca	105.85
Magnesium as Mg	32.92
Sodium as Na	21.22
Carbonates as CO_3	156.00
Chlorides as Cl	44.00
Nitrates as NO_3	28.42
Sulphates as SO_4	96.78
Manganese as Mn	none

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	4.00
Alumina	0.03
Iron Oxide	0.13
Calcium Carbonate	260.17
Calcium Sulphate	5.70
Magnesium Sulphate	116.24
Magnesium Chloride	36.97
Sodium Chloride	27.15
Sodium Nitrate	38.96
	489.35

Scotney Pumping Station	Raw Water
Appearance	clear
Colour	faintly yellow
Taste	normal
Smell	none

General Chemical Examination		Parts per Million
Reaction, pH Value	7.5	
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2		10.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N		0.40
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N		0.056
Nitrites		none
Nitrates as Nitrogen		0.35
Poisonous Metals (Lead)		less than 0.04
Hardness (Calculated from Mineral Analysis) as $CaCO_3$		265.8
Temporary		265.8
Permanent		nil
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80°F) as O		0.24
Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$		265.8

Mineral Analysis	
Silica as SiO_2	3.00
Alumina	none
Iron Oxide	0.71
Calcium as Ca	90.90
Magnesium as Mg	9.42
Sodium as Na	200.03
Carbonates as CO_3	231.00
Chlorides as Cl	43.00
Nitrates as NO_3	1.55
Sulphates as SO_4	243.60
Manganese as Mn	0.024

Probable composition of Mineral constituents	
Silica	3.00
Alumina	none
Iron Oxide	0.71
Calcium Carbonate	227.02
Calcium Sulphate	---
Magnesium Carbonate	32.66
Magnesium Sulphate	---
Magnesium Chloride	---
Sodium Carbonate	126.56
Sodium Sulphate	360.25
Sodium Chloride	70.89
Sodium Nitrate	2.12
	823.21

AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENTS

(a) Deposit Gauge Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station		* -	* -	-	12.6	* 22.8	* 22.1	12.7	18.5	9.4	9.9	6.1	6.4	13.4
Kirton Huntcliffe Sch.		11.7	10.6	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works		9.1	8.3	24.7	20.0	15.6	15.1	-	-	25.4	-	-	21.2	17.4
Rainfall (ins.) Kirton Lindsey	3.07			1.26	2.92	1.30		2.05	2.36	0.86	1.69	3.43	1.10	1.54

* Average Monthly Deposit (Gauge not emptied monthly)

(b) Greased Plate Readings

Total Solids Tons/Sq. Mile/Month

Site	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Kirton Sub-Station	2.5	7.3	22.6	5.5	33.2	24.8	7.5	16.5	9.9	8.1	2.1	14.5	12.9
Gainsthorpe Sewage Works	7.6	6.9	15.3	20.3	14.6	25.2	15.6	30.2	111.1	31.2	11.7	27.2	26.4
Garden at Kirton Lindsey	23.4	7.2	7.4	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	11.4
Huntcliffe S. M. School	5.3	25.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.4
Garden at Redbourne	-	-	-	6.5	25.6	19.9	6.5	-	21.7	14.0	4.1	16.8	14.4
West End Hibaldstow	4.7	9.4	11.0	14.6	9.4	10.5	8.5	11.1	20.3	36.2	8.4	10.9	12.9
Farm Winteringham Road	6.0	3.6	4.2	6.5	12.4	12.5	11.1	5.9	6.9	6.0	1.7	8.9	7.1
Garden Sth. Ferriby Sluice	32.9	35.7	35.0	70.6	96.9	72.7	115.6	81.0	136.0	89.2	31.0	61.0	71.5
Field, Sth. End, Sth. Ferriby	4.0	11.0	6.9	10.7	18.6	10.2	8.2	10.3	19.5	12.4	6.4	7.9	10.5
Croxton	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR 1970

HOUSING

Total number of dwelling-houses and flats in the district	15,199
Total number of houses erected during the year:	
By the local authority	26
By other local authorities	Nil
By other bodies or persons	333

Housing Repairs and Rent Acts, 1954 - 57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	299
Number of inspections made for the purpose	490

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	28

Action under Statutory powers during the year

(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices (by owners)	1
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts:	
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	57
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	17
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	6
Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	Nil

Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957.	10
Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action	9

(4) Nissen Huts or similar hutments:

Number still occupied	2

(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under (4), remaining to be dealt with under -

The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	275
The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	42

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
Number of persons concerned in such cases	12
Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil

Housing Acts, 1949 - 64

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a) Standard Grant	37
(b) Discretionary Grant	18
Number of houses owned by the local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	Nil

Housing Act, 1969

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been made -

(a) Standard Grant (Section 8)	66
(b) Improvement Grant (Section 2)	93
(c) Special Grant (Section 13)	Nil

Number of dwellings subject to grant -

(a) Standard Grant	66
(b) Improvement Grant	93
(c) Special Grant	Nil
Number of Declared General Improvement Areas	Nil

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960:

Number of site licences				43
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences				483
Number of inspections made -	Sites	56	Caravans	158
Number of contraventions remedied				35
Number of sites exempt from licence				Nil

FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses

Number in the district	6
Number of inspections made	5
Number of contraventions found	1
Number of defects remedied	1

Ice Cream

Number of manufacturers on the register	1
Number of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	122
Number of inspections made	365
Number of contraventions found	2
Number of contraventions remedied	2
Number of samples taken - All reported Grade I	4

Meat Products

Number of premises registered for the maufacture of meat products	19
Number of inspections made	13
Number of contraventions found	3
Number of contraventions remedied	3

Other Food Premises

Number of other food premises	142
Number of inspections made	148
Number of contraventions found	39
Number of contraventions remedied	30

Slaughterhouses

Number licensed -	
(a) Abbatoir type	1
(b) Private (individual)	4
Number operated by the local authority	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD

(a) Meat Inspection

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,225	52	18	3,259	4,138
Number inspected	2,225	52	18	3,259	4,138
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcases condemned	2	-	1	1	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	182	5	-	21	72
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	8.4	-	-	0.67	1.86
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	19
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.045	-	-	-	0.45
Cysticerosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Method of disposal of condemned meat:

Collected by an animal by-products firm.

(b) Other Foods Condemned

8	Family Ice cream
75	Ice cream blocks
1 doz.	Chocolate Ice cream
6	Midnight mints Ice cream
26	Jolly jellies Ice cream
2 doz.	Orange maid
17 doz.	Ice lollies
½ doz.	Whopper lollies
19	Chocolate sticks
10	Cones
4	Big K
17 tubs	Ice cream
1	Raspberry ripple
3	Strawberry splits
7	Strawberry trifles
6	Fruit trifles
4	Trifles
8	Yoghurt
2	Mousse
33	Twin (rasp.)
12	Twin (pineapple)
1 pt.	Cream
1 tub	Cream
	Whipped cream (bulk)
4 pkts.	Strawberries
2	Arctic rolls
3	Orange juice
4	Short crust pastry
2	Large pastry
7	Pet pax
9 pkts.	Crinkle cut chips
3	(12 ozs.) chips
4	Potato fries
1	(7 lb.) bag chips
1	(7lb.) bag brussels
1	(31 lbs.) Mixed veg.
1	(2 lbs.) Mixed veg.
½ bag	Green beans
½	Bulk peas
42	Croquettes
3 pkts.	Brussel sprouts
5 pkts.	Broad beans
8	(21 lbs.) Peas
4	(½ lb.) beans
2 pkts.	Spinach
	Corn on cob
5 cases	Pineapple
12 cases	Peaches
1 case	Pears

54	Beef burgers
4	Beef burgers (large)
4	Braised beef (large)
5	Shepherds pies
11	Savoury pies
1	Chicken and mushroom casserole
6	Sliced beef in gravy (small)
17	Braised beef in gravy (small)
4	Chicken portions
12	Sausage rolls
2	Dinners
3	Chickens @ 3 lbs. 8 ozs.
1 box	(14 lbs.) Danish pig kidney
20	Cheese and chicken fries
2	Beef pies
9	Butter kipper fillets (small)
4	Butter kipper fillets (large)
3	Haddock fillets (large)
11	Haddock fillets (small)
5	Haddock fillets (medium)
6	Smoked haddock
2	Haddock steaks
5	Haddock portions
13	Cod fries
4	Cod fillets (large)
2	Cod steaks (large)
9	Cod in butter sauce
7 pkts.	Cod fishcakes
4	Cod portions
2	Fish fingers (small)
5	Fish fingers (large)
9 doz.	Fish fingers
1	Plaice fillet (large)
4	Crab portions
1	Dressed crab
3	Scampi
¾lb	Prawns
5	Potted shrimps
27	Fishcakes
4	Fish portions
8 pkts.	Fish and chips
1	Steak portion
7½ doz.	Fishcakes
40	Salmon fishcakes
1 doz.	Pork chops
3 pies	Steak and kidney
1¾ lbs.	Sausages
7 cases	Marmalade

Method of disposal by controlled tipping.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults	3
Number of houses with pail closets	243
Number of caravans with pail closets	308
Number of houses with water closets	14,645
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	69

The Council operates a pail closet emptying service.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc. -		
	Private	289
	Industrial	1055
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished		85

The Council operates a cesspool/septic tank emptying service.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved:

Horkstow, Cadney and Howsham, Flixborough.

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

Number of premises in the district	1
Number of inspections made	4
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yards

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections made	4
Number of contraventions remedied	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Number of premises licensed	143
Number of inspections made	94
Number of defects found	33
Number of defects remedied	24

Disinfestation and Disinfection

Number of premises subject to disinfestation	27
Number of rooms or premises disinfected -	
(a) Infectious disease other than tuberculosis	1
(b) Tuberculosis	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Percentage of premises from which refuse is collected 98%

Frequency of collection - Weekly 60% 10 days or under 40%

Type of receptacle used - Sacks 55%, Bins 45%

Method of disposal - Semi-controlled and controlled tipping.

Number of tips 4

Number of refuse vehicles 9

Estimated amount of refuse disposed of during the year -
Domestic 12,100 tons Trade 1,000 tons

Number of sites established under the Civic Amenities Act 1967, Section 18 22

Details of Nuisances Abated

Nuisance	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	1	-
Foul ditches and stagnant water	3	-
Drainage	3	-
Poultry and Animals	2	1
Dangerous premises	1	3
Miscellaneous Nuisances	5	2
Total:	15	6

Rodent Control

Number of rodent operatives employed 1

Number of premises treated - Dwelling-houses 280
Other premises 30

The service covers domestic and business premises.

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits made	27
Number of nuisances found	4
Number of nuisances abated	4
Number of smokeless zones in the area	3
Number of proposed smokeless zones	3
Number of houses in the smokeless zones	219

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Number of complaints	2
Number of nuisances found	Nil
Number of nuisances abated	Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	3	22	1	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	118			
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	-	-	-	-
Total	121	22	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	5	5	-	1	-

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